CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

RAY, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 51 CLARK STREET. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. XI. CHICAGO WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 15 1857. NO. 31

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Wednesday Morning ... July 15, 1857.

Direct Trade Between Chicago and Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "MADEIRA PET" at Chicago from Liverpool.

Last year the experiment was made by the schooner "Dean Richmond," in opening a direct trade between Chicago and Liverpool. That vessel, which took a cargo of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool, proved so remunerative that the commander and part owner, Capt. Pierce, has built a new bark for this trade, and will start on his second voyage in the course of a week for Liverpool. He will take a cargo of staves from Detroit, and bring in return an assorted cargo to this city and other lake ports. He is very sanguine as to this second venture proving remunerative. Other enterprising merchants are also moving in the matter, and we are now called on to announce the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the British topsail schooner "Madeira Pet," Capt. W. Crang, direct from Liverpool, via the St. Lawrence, consigned to T. R. Gordon & Co. of New York. For this experiment we are indebted to W. S. Gilbert, Esq., of St. Johns, N. B., who originated it, and T. R. Gordon, a native of Nova Scotia who has been in this city for some days, and is now here for the purpose of disposing of the inward cargo among our wholesale dealers, and purchasing a cargo of our produce for the return voyage to Liverpool; the "Madeira Pet being chartered for the round voyage. The inward cargo consists of 1609 bars and 170 bdls. refined English Iron; 5 tons Scotch pig iron, 8 cases cast steel, 21 packages of hardware, cutlery, &c. 220 packages glass ware, 123 packages earthen ware and china, 652 packages paints, white lead and putty, all newly assorted for this market, having been selected in England by Mr. Gilbert, who spent some time with us last year, and shipped by Messrs. Orr, Welsh & Co. of Liverpool.

Her arrival was announced on 'Change by the President of the Board of Trade, and a series of resolutions were offered and passed by that body, congratulting the Captain, consignees and others interested, in the successful voyage made. Capt. Crang was introduced to the Board, the members of which received him with enthusiasm, while he made a few remarks relative to the success of the trip. In accordance with a resolution passed, a committee of five was appointed by the chair to confer with the Hon. Mayor and Common Council to recommend a suitable celebration of the arrival of the "Madeira Pet," and to testify to her officers the high appreciation of their enterprise.

A Committee was also dispatched with a suitable flag, to the Captain and England's flag was hoisted at the schooner towed up from the mouth of the harbor to the dock by the Board of Trade rooms. As she neared the dock, with a number of British ensigns floating from her rigging, she was received with three cheers by those on shore. Quite a number of gentlemen were well entertained by the Captain and consignees in her cabin. We have not room to-day to give even a cursory account of the schooner and her appointments. She is but a small craft, having brought over a cargo of only 240 tons. Her grain capacity is some 8,000 to 10,000 bushels. She was built at the Isle of Guernsey for the fruit trade between London and Madeira, is copper bottomed, and has proven quite strong enough for both ocean and lake navigation. We will make no invidious comparisons of this foreign craft and our own vessels, but will leave judgment to be passed by those better acquainted practically with nautical affairs than we pretend to be.

Important Decision in the U. S. Circuit Court.

JAMES G. MITCHELL vs. CHARLES LAMAR.

It will be remembered that we recited, a few days since, the particulars of a case on trial in the U. S. Circuit Court, now in session in this city, in which Mitchell (colored) Plaintiff, demurred to the plea of Lamar, Defendant, that he, Mitchell, being a negro, was not a citizen in any sense that entitled him to bring suit in the Courts of the United States. The case was argued and the Court took it under advisement. Yesterday, a decision on the demurrer was read by Judge McLean in which the demurrer was sustained. Below we give a *synopsis* of the opinion, in which Judge Drummond concurred:

In giving the opinion, Judge McLean observed that, as the leading counsel in the defense admits that the case is fully ruled by the Dred Scott case, it will be unnecessary to refer to the latter.

There is no pretense that the plaintiff was ever a slave, or that he descended from a slave ancestry. No such averment is made in the plea, and the court can pronounce no judgment as to the jurisdiction. The objection to the jurisdiction must be clearly stated, and it must be of such a character, if true, as to show that there is no jurisdiction.

That the plaintiff is a colored man, to wit, a negro, are the substantial words of the averment in the plea. But this is not sufficient to define his citizenship of Illinois.

It is known that in several of the New England States, slaves are citizens in the broadest sense of the term, having the right of suffrage. In Vermont, in regard to the question of citizenship, there never was any discrimination as to color.

A State where slavery does not exist, every individual, without regard to color, is presumed to be free; but where color is a badge of slavery, the presumption is otherwise.

It has been decided and upheld that to enable an individual to sue, in the Federal Courts, he must be an actual citizen of the State and a right to sue in this court, though they are not entitled as a corporation. Has the right to sue, without regard to the citizenship of its stockholder? It may sue as a citizen of the State where its corporate powers are exercised.

The Constitution and the act of Congress of 1789 give jurisdiction to the Federal Courts between citizens of different States. In the sense here used, the term citizen may well be held to mean a freeman, who has a permanent domicile in a State, being subject to its laws, acquiring and holding property, to the payment of taxes, and in the distribution of the estate among creditors, or to his heirs on his decease. Such a person is a citizen in the sense in which to sue, as I must, in the Federal Courts. "The sole question is whether a negro can be a citizen. I believe, to his right to sue in this court, he is not entitled to vote.

The true provision of the Constitution of the United States, which declares "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," contemplates as to visitors of political rights, which are, in no respect, necessary to enable a person to sue in the federal courts.

This is a very short sketch of the opinion delivered, which was not written at length. The Judge declined giving a copy for publication.

The demurrer was sustained, which held the plea insufficient.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAILS.

The New York Quarantine War.

MIDNIGHT ATTACK ON SEGUINE'S POINT.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, 13th inst.)

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon our reporter arrived from Staten Island with the intelligence of an attack made on Saturday night by a gang of about a hundred and fifty of the disaffected inhabitants residing in the vicinity of Seguine's Point. The attack was a surprise, but the force under Capt. Walling—twenty-five of the Metropolitan Police Force—enabled to repulse the assailants, and, so far as our reporter was able to learn, without loss of life. The circumstances are as follows:

At midnight on Saturday night the moment that the first division of twelve men go off guard, and the other twelve or thirteen take their places, a large party which had approached the premises unperceived, in three squads, and from three different points, commenced a discharge of firearms upon the building in which the Police are quartered.

The rioters then placed themselves behind the cellar walls, on the site of the building destroyed by fire, and proceeded to fire that commenced a vigorous fire upon the bank house. In the mean time Capt. Walling's men prepared for the attack, and a portion of their number passed into the cellar, to isolate and attack which might be made there. The men about the bank-house returned the attack of the party occupying the cellar, and for several minutes a brisk fire was kept up. The distance between the parties—500 feet—was too great to enable either to take effective aim in the night time, and our Reporter was unable to learn positively whether any were killed or wounded. None of the Police were wounded except Mr. Seaman but while this skirmish was going on a diversion had been by made by a party of the assailants numbering near a hundred, on the west side of the grounds. The property is inclosed by a close fence made of upright boards about fifteen feet high. With axes and crowbars they tore off four or five of the boards, but anticipating a movement of this kind the captain and his fire to the three buildings within the inclosure. Capt. Walling was ready with a portion of his force, and when they had no sooner effected an entrance than they were met with a fire of musket balls. The fire was returned and the assailants, after a few several minutes; seeing, however, that their movement in taking the place was not probable, they returned from the fence, and ran down the road whence they had come, where they were joined there by the party who had occupied the cellar wall. At a short distance below the south side of the estate they halted and opened a fire upon the bankhouse, which was within range. This was returned by the police, and was continued for ten minutes by both parties, when the assailants retired. The bank house is a cheap structure, made of rough boards, for the accommodation of the men. Its south side was often struck by the balls from the guns of the attacking party, some of which were an ounce in weight. Several bullets which had gone through the sides of the house were found on the floor after the engagement was over.

Another Riot in the Second avenue.

Firearms employed—Three Men Killed and many Wounded.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, 13th inst.)

About half-past seven o'clock last evening, two Germans got into a difficulty, and eventually into a fight, in Fourth street, near avenue A. Officers Lainey and Wacob, of the Seventeenth Ward, being near at hand, interfered and arrested the men. They were proceeding with their prisoners to the station house, when they were attacked by all the bystanders, and the audience of the German theatre, being dismissed but a few moments after, joined in the fray with a view of rescuing the prisoners. Meanwhile, Sergeant Lockwood, of the same ward, with a squad of eight men, hearing of the occurrence, started for the scene of fighting. But the mob increased to such an extent as to drive the Police back, especially as stones and brick-bats were showered upon them from house tops and windows. Officer Hadden fell seriously wounded, having been struck both on the top and back of the head with a large stone or brick. Officers Davis, Fountain and McMillen were likewise injured on and about the head.

Under these circumstances it was thought advisable to retreat. After returning as far as First Avenue and Fourth street, Sergt. Lockwood sent to the Station House for the balance of the men. The Hon. Richard Crotlin being on hand, took charge of the Station, when Capt. Hartt at once marched with all his disposable force, which with those already outnumbered thirty-five strong, five abreast, toward the disturbed District. After proceeding a short distance down the street, the mob discovered their approach and advanced the police ten rods to meet them, then halted and set the boys as an advanced guard to commence throwing stones.

The Police made another slight advance only wishing to avoid getting into the populated section, where they could throw stones from the house-tops, they having nothing but the vacant lots on each side; but the stones began to come so thick and fast that the Police found it necessary either to advance boldly or retreat, and they concluded to take the former course, and with their clubs and revolvers they finally succeeded in making much better headway, and after driving the mob from the guns of the attacking party, some of which were an ounce in weight. Several bullets which had gone through the sides of the house were found on the floor after the engagement was over.

Another Riot in the Second avenue.

Firearms employed—Three Men Killed and many Wounded.

(From the N. Y. Tribune, 13th inst.)

About half-past seven o'clock last evening, two Germans got into a difficulty, and eventually into a fight, in Fourth street, near avenue A. Officers Lainey and Wacob, of the Seventeenth Ward, being near at hand, interfered and arrested the men. They were proceeding with their prisoners to the station house, when they were attacked by all the bystanders, and the audience of the German theatre, being dismissed but a few moments after, joined in the fray with a view of rescuing the prisoners. Meanwhile, Sergeant Lockwood, of the same ward, with a squad of eight men, hearing of the occurrence, started for the scene of fighting. But the mob increased to such an extent as to drive the Police back, especially as stones and brick-bats were showered upon them from house tops and windows. Officer Hadden fell seriously wounded, having been struck both on the top and back of the head with a large stone or brick. Officers Davis, Fountain and McMillen were likewise injured on and about the head.

Under these circumstances it was thought advisable to retreat. After returning as far as First Avenue and Fourth street, Sergt. Lockwood sent to the Station House for the balance of the men. The Hon. Richard Crotlin being on hand, took charge of the Station, when Capt. Hartt at once marched with all his disposable force, which with those already outnumbered thirty-five strong, five abreast, toward the disturbed District. After proceeding a short distance down the street, the mob discovered their approach and advanced the police ten rods to meet them, then halted and set the boys as an advanced guard to commence throwing stones.

The Police made another slight advance only wishing to avoid getting into the populated section, where they could throw stones from the house-tops, they having nothing but the vacant lots on each side; but the stones began to come so thick and fast that the Police found it necessary either to advance boldly or retreat, and they concluded to take the former course, and with their clubs and revolvers they finally succeeded in making much better headway, and after driving the mob from the guns of the attacking party, some of which were an ounce in weight. Several bullets which had gone through the sides of the house were found on the floor after the engagement was over.

Late Foreign News—Insurrection in India.

The report of an extensive and formidable mutiny amongst the native troops is confirmed. Delhi City was captured by the mutineers, and all the European officers and English residents on whom they could place hands, murdered. Meerut and Delhi were under martial law. Fourteen thousand troops were to be immediately forwarded from England to the scene of the mutiny. Lord Granville acknowledged in the House of Lords that the confagration was produced by an idea which seized on the minds of the natives, to the effect that England was about to take a violent and forcible effort to convert them to Christianity. During the emergency France was to aid England by placing at her disposal fourteen transports, in order to carry out troops. At the latest moment it was reported in London that quiet had been restored. No military or naval movement of importance could be undertaken in China until next October, in consequence of the heat of the weather. The Chinese junks in the Canton river often assailed the British war ships. The native rebels had advanced to the vicinity of Fooshoo Foo city, causing great alarm and much interruption to trade.

The political and general news is of about the average interest. There had been two very serious accidents on English railroads, in which twelve deaths occurred and over one hundred were wounded.

The shipment of the cable for the Submarine Telegraph between Europe and America had commenced on board the Niagara, and would be proceeded in with the utmost dispatch.

Capt. Hudson, of the Niagara, together with his officers, attended, by special invitation, the Manchester Exhibition on the occasion of the Queen's state visit there. They were received with loud cheering and other demonstrations of good feeling.

A dispatch to the N. Y. Times, dated Washington, 12th, says:

Instructions are to be forthwith sent to our Minister in Mexico for the negotiation of a new treaty, which will include the grant to us of a perpetual right of way over the Tehuantepec Isthmus.

Judge Bowlin, the late Minister to New Granada, has had several interviews with the Secretary of State. He brings intelligence of an important nature: no change having occurred in the situation of other affairs with New Granada.

President Copins, however much disposed he may be towards an adjustment of the pending questions, is not able to resist the tide of popular prejudice against the Americans.

It appears, moreover, that the treaty making power, according to the constitution of New Granada, is not vested in the President, with the consent of the Senate, as it is the case with the United States, but in the popular branch of Congress also, and it requires the concurrence of the President, the Senate, and the popular branch to ratify a treaty.

This provision will render it exceedingly difficult even to adjust the matter upon our terms by a treaty.

If the President of the United States had the power to appoint Judges, no doubt they would come to force. As it is, he will await the meeting of Congress, and lay the matter before that body, and possibly ask for certain powers to bring the question to an issue.

CITY ITEMS.

BURKE has the New York papers of Monday.

PERSONAL.—Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was at the Tremont House yesterday.

MCNALLY has Graham's Illustrated and Peterson's National Magazines and the New York papers of Monday.

THREATENING TO SHOOT.—Anthony Shivers was fined $3 and held in $200 bail to keep the peace for threatening to shoot a man and fire his house.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Charles Burns was arrested yesterday and taken before the Grand Jury for the purpose of the examination of having stolen a watch from Mr. Lowell.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—Evan Fee, who arrested yesterday and taken before the Grand Jury for indictment upon a charge of stealing money from Hugh Edwards, residing on the corner of Carroll and Clinton streets.

STEALING GOODS.—Fanny McCuen was brought before Justice Milliken yesterday upon an accusation of stealing $4 worth of dry goods from Messrs. W. E. Ross & Co.'s store. The accused resides in Bridgeport and was fined $5 for the offense and in default of payment sent to the Bridewell.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Sabbath school of the Indiana street M. E. Church, will have a pic-nic at Evanston, Thursday, 16th instant. Cars leave the Chicago and Milwaukee depot at 9.50 A. M. All friends of Sabbath Schools are invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES of the Northwestern Female College, Evanston, will take place to-day, Wednesday, the 15th inst. The new college building, one story larger than the former edifice, will be completed and in readiness for the Fall Term on October 1st.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon, while the three masted schooner *Vanguard* was off Racine a lad named Hugh Nolan, fell from the head of the mizzen mast to the deck, killing him instantly and crushing his body in a terrible manner. The schooner came into port yesterday afternoon and Coroner Hansen held an inquest upon the body.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Two cases were disposed of in this Court yesterday. Lyman Richardson was convicted of robbing an old man recently from Kansas, of $60. His term of imprisonment was fixed at one year. Brint Pugh, indicted for stealing $21, was acquitted.

HARD CASES.—Mark Walker, Miss Wallace, Jane Somerville and Miss Ahern, four bags, were arrested in the town of Kilgrabbin, on the north side, for being disorderly. When arrested they were all beastly drunk, fighting, swearing and screaming in the most unearthly manner. A more filthy, debauched and disgusting looking quartette of females was never in the Police Court before. They were all fined $1 each, and sent to the Bridewell for sixty days.

* BURNS in Dana Cornerfield.—One of the great successes at Burton's Theatre, New York, was the production of a dramatic version of Dickens' last novel, David Copperfield. The character of Wilkins Micawber was finely thrown into shape peculiarly by the actor, Burton, which went out of the dry-goods store of Messrs. W. M. Ross & Co., and purchased two silk dresses, for which, he was to pay $50 each, stating they were ordered by a friend residing in St. Paul, Minnesota. Montgomery also stated that he was a clerk in Jacquard's jewelry store in St. Louis, and boards at Barnum's Hotel.

At Montgomery's request, the goods and bill were sent to the Tremont House, and the lad who brought them shown up to Mr. M.'s room. Montgomery said he would show the dresses to his wife, who was in the parlor below, and return in a few minutes and pay the bill, telling the lad to wait in the room until he returned. After waiting nearly an hour the lad went down into the parlor but Montgomery was nowhere to be found. It is supposed that he went from the hotel directly to the Michigan Southern Depot and left on the cars, as he would have had just time enough to get on board the 3.45 afternoon train for Toledo.

DEACON BROWN SPOKE.—*Editors Tribune*: The members of the Board of Trade would be under a deep obligation to the proprietors of the *Democratic Press*, if they would advise their man Rouse not to be quite so ...tious and over-anxious to push himself forward when not invited, in things pertaining to the meeting and passing over the minutes of the little top-sail schooner *Madeira Pet* from Liverpool, the "Deacon" made himself altogether too prominent and loquacious, much to the annoyance and disgust of the members generally. I conceive it to be in better taste, and more appropriate, for gentlemen occupying offices, as much as possible to their pens and actions; to report and comment, and only make speeches when not specially invited for that purpose. The Board has the vanity to believe that it possesses the requisite capacity to throw up a set of resolutions, and speak on them, without the assistance of a man who is not even in the *Press* editors to do the spouting and resolution-offering for them, especially as the gentleman in question is not a member of our body, save by courtesy.

By inserting the above in your columns, you will confer a favor upon a member of the

BOARD OF TRADE.

PAYING.—*Editors Tribune*.—In Saturday's paper you speak in complimentary terms of the new city of one Mr. French who was invited to Chicago to pave our streets, and state that he was awarded the paving of Randolph st., from the bridge to Clark street. In this you are in error. The bids for paving Randolph street were as follows:—The lowest bid was by an unknown person, the next higher was that of Mr. French's clerk, Brower. The bid next higher still, was that of Mr. De Gollier, the fourth that of Orr & O'Connor, and the fifth and highest bid was that of Mr. French. The bids were referred to the committee on streets and alleys of the South Division. The Chairman reported that the lowest bid, and that of Mr. Brower, were not made in good faith, and also that they had been withdrawn. The bid of Orr & O'Connor having been first rate; and recommended, for reasons best known to a few, that the work be divided between O'Connor and French, the highest bidders. The Council smelling the rat in the withdrawal of these bids, refused to adjust the matter upon our terms by a treaty.

If the President of the United States had the power to appoint Judges, no doubt they would come to force. As it is, he will await the meeting of Congress, and lay the matter before that body, and possibly ask for certain powers to bring the question to an issue.

FASHIONABLE THIEF.—On Monday morning, a fashionably dressed woman arrived in this city from the East, and stopped at the City Hotel. Her manners were elegant and prepossessing, and every attention was shown her by "nine hosts". She said she had been East, on a visit to her relatives, and was returning home. Yesterday morning it was discovered that the elegant female in silks and a crinoline had stolen $200 from a guest at the hotel, and had started for Pittsburgh. Capt. Yates was informed of the affair, and is endeavoring to have the thief arrested.

PRIVATE WATCHMAN FINED.—Yesterday morning Thomas Kennedy, a private watchman at McCormick's Reaper Factory, was brought before Justice Milliken and fined $10 for threatening to shoot a Mr. Pease. It appeared that Pease had a stable a short distance east of the factory, and had been there with a couple of policemen in anticipation of some difficulty between the teamsters. On his way home, Pease was met in the street by Kennedy, who threatened to shoot him, asserting that he (Pease) had been trying to get into the Factory yard. Kennedy called a couple of officers, who took Kennedy into custody.

MORE BURGLARIES.—HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Monday night the dwelling of Mr. W. S. Bond, No. 77 Adams street, was entered by burglars and robbed of about $400 worth of jewelry, watches and silverware. The burglars effected an entrance by placing a ladder on the side of the house, in full view of the street, and climbed through an open second story window. Nearly all the rooms in the house were visited by the burglars without awaking any of the inmates.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a lady in the house of Mr. Josiah Thompson, 193 Adams street, was awakened by a burglar getting into the window of her bed-room—a back room. She gave an alarm, when the wounded gentleman pistol to intimidate her into silence, and then rushed from the room upon which he had climbed up to the window and escaped. He did not succeed in stealing anything from the room. She describes him as a small man with whiskers, and with a black coat closely buttoned up.

A SHARP SWINDLER.—On last Saturday evening, a man calling himself G. W. Montgomery, came to the Tremont House and was assigned room No. 128. On Monday afternoon Montgomery went to the dry-goods store of Messrs. W. M. Ross & Co., and purchased two silk dresses, for which, he was to pay $50 each, stating they were ordered by a friend residing in St. Paul, Minnesota. Montgomery also stated that he was a clerk in Jacquard's jewelry store in St. Louis, and boards at Barnum's Hotel.

At Montgomery's request, the goods and bill were sent to the Tremont House, and the lad who brought them shown up to Mr. M.'s room. Montgomery said he would show the dresses to his wife, who was in the parlor below, and return in a few minutes and pay the bill, telling the lad to wait in the room until he returned. After waiting nearly an hour the lad went down into the parlor but Montgomery was nowhere to be found. It is supposed that he went from the hotel directly to the Michigan Southern Depot and left on the cars, as he would have had just time enough to get on board the 3.45 afternoon train for Toledo.

DEACON BROWN SPOKE.—*Editors Tribune*: The members of the Board of Trade would be under a deep obligation to the proprietors of the *Democratic Press*, if they would advise their man Rouse not to be quite so ...tious and over-anxious to push himself forward when not invited, in things pertaining to the meeting and passing over the minutes of the little top-sail schooner *Madeira Pet* from Liverpool, the "Deacon" made himself altogether too prominent and loquacious, much to the annoyance and disgust of the members generally. I conceive it to be in better taste, and more appropriate, for gentlemen occupying offices, as much as possible to their pens and actions; to report and comment, and only make speeches when not specially invited for that purpose. The Board has the vanity to believe that it possesses the requisite capacity to throw up a set of resolutions, and speak on them, without the assistance of a man who is not even in the *Press* editors to do the spouting and resolution-offering for them, especially as the gentleman in question is not a member of our body, save by courtesy.

By inserting the above in your columns, you will confer a favor upon a member of the

BOARD OF TRADE.

PAYING.—*Editors Tribune*.—In Saturday's paper you speak in complimentary terms of the new city of one Mr. French who was invited to Chicago to pave our streets, and state that he was awarded the paving of Randolph st., from the bridge to Clark street. In this you are in error. The bids for paving Randolph street were as follows:—The lowest bid was by an unknown person, the next higher was that of Mr. French's clerk, Brower. The bid next higher still, was that of Mr. De Gollier, the fourth that of Orr & O'Connor, and the fifth and highest bid was that of Mr. French. The bids were referred to the committee on streets and alleys of the South Division. The Chairman reported that the lowest bid, and that of Mr. Brower, were not made in good faith, and also that they had been withdrawn. The bid of Orr & O'Connor having been first rate; and recommended, for reasons best known to a few, that the work be divided between O'Connor and French, the highest bidders. The Council smelling the rat in the withdrawal of these bids, refused to adjust the matter upon our terms by a treaty.

If the President of the United States had the power to appoint Judges, no doubt they would come to force. As it is, he will await the meeting of Congress, and lay the matter before that body, and possibly ask for certain powers to bring the question to an issue.

* BURNS in Dana Cornerfield.—One of the great successes at Burton's Theatre, New York, was the production of a dramatic version of Dickens' last novel, David Copperfield. The character of Wilkins Micawber was finely thrown into shape peculiarly by the actor, Burton, which went out of

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Wednesday Morning.....July 15, 1857.

A Liar Challenged.

But, with all this malicious purpose to annoy and injure Judge Douglas, there is combined a no less strong and well-defined purpose to harm the Baptist denomination. Men, who reposition in doctrines, and who invite to worship, imagine that they have a fine opportunity to stab it to the heart. And you and such men lifting up their hands and their eyes in holy horror that the Baptists should receive any gift from Judge Douglas, and using the *Try hone, as no other paper in this city could be used*, as the unprincipled engine to brow-beat and insult them for doing so.

* * * * * * *

The editors of the Republican organ are now aiming to accomplish two objects. If it be within the scope of their ability and nothing which the infernal malice can suggest, or unscrupulous audacity can execute, will be left untried in the pursuit of their purpose. One of these objects is, to create a belief that Judge Douglas, in his gift of grounds for a University, was actuated exclusively by mercenary motives; and the other is that the confidence and sympathy of the community should be withdrawn from the Baptist denomination for accepting that gift. Disguise it as they may, these are the two objects which absorb their thoughts and direct their pens. "Hatred of Douglas, hatred of the Baptists, now and forever, right or wrong," this is their motto.—*Times.*

It would be difficult, we think, to find anywhere, in newspaper literature, so many falsehoods in so small a space, as are contained in the two extracts above, which we cut from an elaborately *Facsimilian* article in the *Chicago Times*, of yesterday. They were concocted by the hand of an expert—one to whom lying is a means of subsistence; and if there were any rewards offered anywhere for the greatest liar, we would enter him for a sweepstakes against the world, with full confidence that the animal would win the prize. It would not be hard labor to fix their authorship. There is but one man in the politics of the country who believes in and practices upon the omnipotence of falsehood. There is but one man who has the consummate art of making lies so entirely independent of truth, and to put them in such compact shape. Some men, when they lie, treat the importance of picking up a scrap of truth upon which their lies may be built up. Other men, in telling lies, like those we have copied, would have felt the necessity of misquoting our language—of commencing the lie deeper down—to substantiate their charges. Others again would have lied just as meanly and guiltily, but by innuendo. This liar, however, is the Cæsar of liars. We wonder that in affixing his signature to his gracious effort he did not, instead of a simple "*F.*" write his name—FALSEHOOD—in full. We challenge him and the *Times*, that is made the vehicle of his falsehoods, to show by any quotation from the columns of the TRIBUNE, when, where and how we have "insulted and brow-beat" the Baptists, when we have villified or abused Senator DOUGLAS, when we have intimated that the confidence of the community should be withdrawn from any Christian denomination—the Irish Pro-Slavery Roman Catholics only excepted. Do this, or be content to wear the brand that we affix.

Opposed Difficulty at Doniphan, Kansas.

The St. Louis *Republican* has a letter from St. Joseph, Mo., giving the details of a difficulty between the Free State and Pro-Slavery parties at Doniphan, K. T., on the 6th and 7th inst. In the absence of more reputable authority, we present the *Republican's* version of the affair:

Capt. John R. Boyd, late of South Carolina, delivered a Fourth of July oration, which the *Free State* says of the town did not deem it worth while to listen to. This furnished a pretext for allusions to the case, the loathing entertained by the Free State men for the Declaration of Independence, as also for reflections on members of the party equally to the point in a public celebration. On Monday, the 6th, Gen. Mitchell, of the Free State party, called on Capt. Boyd and demanded an explanation. Boyd asked Mitchell whether he was not in command of a body of men at Topeka last year, in resistance to the laws. Mitchell replied that he was in command of a body of men organized to protect that section against horse-thieves and cut-throats. Boyd hereupon struck Mitchell, and Mitchell challenged Boyd to mortal combat. The challenge was accepted, but both parties were arrested before the affair came to bloodshed. While this business was in progress, the Free State men took possession of a block-house erected by the opposite party, and removed thence thirty-seven muskets. Boyd & Co. sent for them and volunteered in the enterprise of going and taking them; if they were not forthcoming by two o'clock the next day. Gen. Lane stated that 50 men had been taken because it had been threatened by the Pro-Slavery party that if Boyd fell, in the duel with Mitchell, the Kickapoo Rangers would be on hand to lynch Mitchell and drive all the Free State men out of the place—that he deemed it prudent to be prepared for that emergency—that he would commit the muskets to two persons, one to be chosen by each party, but would deliver them to no irresponsible crowd whatsoever. It was replied that the guns were entrusted to the party *by the Government*, and that the "Doniphan Tigers" had a right to demand possession of them. Lane answered that the guns could not be taken by force, but if any person who was responsible to the Government for them would call in *all* the arms distributed for miscellaneous warfare in those parts, the Free State men would respond by delivering the guns taken from the Sac. Some such meeting ensued on both sides with no satisfactory result, and Gen. Whitfield posted a messenger to Lecompton to tell Walker that the records of the Land Office were in danger. One Col. Ege here upon undertook the office of mediator, and about dark Tuesday evening, the muskets were stacked in front of the hotel for account of whom it might concern, and a general dispersion of forces took place.

This is the substance of the *Republican's* letter. If it shall turn out a correct statement of facts, the blunder will doubtless be rectified in a few days.

Chicago University and Dr. Howard.

A writer in the *Times*, probably the Senator himself, iterates and reiterates the statement that Judge Douglas has made a donation to aid in the building and endowing of the Chicago University, etc. There's not a word of truth in it. Judge Douglas made a bargain with the Trustees of that institution by which he agreed to deed to them a certain quantity of land, provided they would make specified and costly improvements thereon, that would increase the value of his remaining acres adjoining. They did well to accept his offer, and he made $20,000 to $30,000—the price of a score of his best field-women—by the operation! He did well too. Had the matter ended there it would have excited no remark; but the services of a Rev. Dr. Howard—a pro-slavery clergyman—were put into requisition on the day of the laying of the corner stone, and he, either ignorant of the nature of the transaction, or willing to put Douglas at the expense of trash, grossly misrepresented the whole affair. We have no doubt that, as the Senator listened to the windy verbiage that the Doctor uttered on that occasion, he was really ashamed of the praise that he well knew he did not deserve. We have exposed, in our own way, the merits of this attempt to make a profitable bargain and lay up political capital at the same time; hence the writhings, the contortions, the vituperations and scurrility of our assailants.

A few tenderly compassionate people, who sympathise with Dr. HOWARD in his theological views, have feared that we would be liable to treat him harshly; but we have uniformly replied to'ee say now, that when Ishmaelites of the Gospel take upon themselves the eulogizing of politicians of Mr. DOUGLAS' stamp, in this Northern and free country, and assume the direction of political movements to the extent of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, they must expect such treatment as politicians receive. We accept them as we find them; and we reverence no man for what he pretends to be.

Michigan Southern Road.

We see by the New York papers that Charles Mayer, Esq., late Superintendent of the New York & Erie Railroad, has left that city for the West. Mr. MAYER is about to assume important responsibilities in connection with the management of the Southern Michigan Road, to which, by a late arrangement, he has become attached. His position is, we believe, somewhat analogous; he is not President, Vice President, Acting President, or even a member of the Board of Directors; but he seems to act as does a Chief of the duties of such. As the Vice President of the road has been abolished, it is probable that he will act in that office's stead, having, at the same time, a wider control and heavier responsibility. The arrangement was thought necessary, to infuse greater activity into the operations of the Company, and to insure larger annual dividends.—*N. Y. Mirror.* Mr. MAYER has a fine reputation as an officer, and we trust that he has now secured a position where he will find ample employment for all his knowledge and skill.

The Way Business is Done in the Courts.

The Cook County Circuit Court and Court of Common Pleas both adjourned last week, after almost uninterrupted sessions since Fall. To say that the Judges of both Courts have labored with admirable patience and devotion to business, is no more than their just due. We congratulate them on the respite they will now enjoy.

With due respect to them, however, we must say that there seems to be something wrong in the method of conducting the business of their Courts. It is essentially the same as that which prevailed when Chicago was a small town. In spite of the enormous increase of litigation within the last three years, there is as little order and method in its management as in any County Circuit, where the session lasts a fortnight and all the lawyers of the county are in constant attendance. The obligation imposed by a dozen cases on the dockets of these Courts is nearly as burdensome as that imposed by two hundred. The sessions continue almost uninterruptedly through nine months in the year, and a lawyer must be in and out of the Court room every day if he would feel any certainty that his cases are not reached and disposed of during his absence. We speak the complaint of almost everybody when we say that Court business has become an impossible and almost exhausting claim upon a lawyer's time. His cases stand in order for trial day after day. His witnesses are detained from their business until their patience is almost exhausted. The Court (we speak more especially of the Circuit Court) takes up other business out of its regular order, and then, at some unexpected moment, vaults over a hundred cases, and comes down upon him in a brilliant surprise. The unhappy advocate is gone to the Post Office—his important witness, who has been diligently attending Court for three weeks, is gone to take up a note. The opportunity escapes—the whole labor is lost—and next term the same process must be gone over again, with no better chances of success.

Now the time of the bar and of their clients is valuable, and we think that it is quite as important that their convenience should be respected, as that the Court should stir over two thousand cases a term, and be able to say at the close that he has finished the docket. We cannot see the sense of having two or three hundred cases in order for trial at once, with all the lawyers and witnesses thereunto pertaining liable to be wanted in court at any minute. The lawyers are officers of the courts. The clients and witnesses are usually business men. Some consideration is due to them. The present method of conducting court business subjects them to an enormous sacrifice of time and money. They can be saved that sacrifice by the adoption of some system on the part of the Judges—some arrangement of causes that will keep no more business on hand each day than the court can dispose of, and will bring each case on for trial at a time corresponding as nearly as possible to the day for which it has been set.

Again, these courts are authorized by statute to make rules regulating practice. Such rules are said to exist, but opinions are very conflicting as to what they are. They certainly are not the same in the two courts; and they as certainly ought to be. We might instance important differences, but it is needless—it is enough to say that they exist—that our court rules are inaccessible, and only to be learned by each lawyer as they are sprung upon him in the course of his practice, and that what he learns in one court he will most likely have to unlearn in the other.

We complain also that the Courts do not stick to the rules which they adopt. Their practice shifts so, the bar are all at sea. The rules of one day are revised and changed on the next. The bar do not know where to find the judges, and have no black and white to hold them to. In short, everything is done, particularly in the Circuit Court, as if with the idea that the whole bar are constantly present in the Court room. Special terms are appointed which a lawyer may never hear of, till he finds, at the next regular term, that his cases were disposed of three months before. The Court in case of the number of the *per diem*, call in the middle of the term, and leaves the bar to find it out as they can. Judge Manierre's system, or want of system, makes his Court a daily levee of all the lawyers who have business before him.

Now, while the first requisites of a judge are honesty and legal attainments, it is scarcely less desirable that he should have habits of business accuracy and method. The want of them in a judge subjects every individual practitioner, and every one in any way interested in a cause, to infinite annoyance. Without them, the litigation of a great city like this cannot be properly disposed of. We but speak the sentiments of all who have had business before the courts, when we say that there is a crying need for relief—that a system or something like that which prevails in the courts of other large towns, should be at once adopted. It is not our province to point out the details of such a system, but to promote the results we so much desire to see effected, we suggest—

First. That the Judges of the Cook County Circuit Court and Court of Common Pleas consult together and adopt the necessary rules of practice to govern both courts, and that these rules be published for the benefit of the bar and all interested.

Second. That the whole docket be called at the beginning of the term, and that default be then taken and cases set for trial.

Third. That a limited number of cases be put, each day, in order for trial; that those not reached on the day for which they are set, remain in order for trial on the succeeding day, with the addition of a sufficient number of other cases to insure business to the court; and that the clerk post each day, in some conspicuous part of the court room, the number of cases in order for trial on that day.

Fourth. That a certain day of the week be fixed for the hearing of motions, and that they be taken up at no other time.

These changes, or something like them, would be gratefully received by the bar, and by that unfortunate portion of the community interested in litigation.

Late Tragedy in Iowa—Ranging of Gleason Supported.

From the Tipton Advertiser, July 11.

After they had been captured and taken from the Court House, they were brought to a grove on Yankee Run, near the residence of Harvey Parr, in this County, for trial. They were first told to confess their offences. Gleason kept up his spirits, but Soper was in terror, and when told to confess; Gleason replied with a joke or a laugh, and Soper with cries and protestations of innocence. Finally, however, they did confess to having dealt in counterfeit money, and said they had passed off any quantity of it. Gleason, meanwhile, was joyful, and Soper in sobs. They were then separated and the regulators in vain tried to extort a confession from Gleason. He was firm, and laughed at their efforts. Soper was then taken away, and Soper brought forward. He was first asked, "what they had done with the other horse, which they had taken from the Dutchman on Yankee run?" This led Soper to think that Gleason had confessed all about it, when he replied that the horse followed them to the river where they lost it. He was then asked where they took the other one to which he replied that it was taken to Bloomington, Ill., and sold. The whole secret being thus got out of him, he was on and confessed the whole matter, telling how and when they had stolen horses, that he and Gleason had been stealing together, that they stole the two horses from Yankee Run, and others from the county,—told the names of thirty or forty belonging to the gang, and many other things about horse stealing, from which it appeared that they had acted in concert with an organized band, who carried on the business extensively.

They were then allowed time to prepare for execution. Gleason was composed, and even mirthful, saying he was ready to die. He sat down and wrote a letter to his mother, telling her he was in the hands of the regulators, that his comrade had betrayed him, and that in a short time he must die. Soper was overcome with grief and wept bitterly. He was then prepared to die. Two ropes were then attached to a limb of a tree, and a wagon brought underneath, in which the victims were placed, and the rope fastened around their necks. Gleason was unmoved, and showed no signs of regret, nor was he even in awe. Soper wept bitterly, and was frequently told by Gleason to "act the man, as it would soon be all over with him." Gleason then told the others to "look out and that they would soon be better off." Gleason then spoke to the crowd, telling them of his past life, and advising them all to do better than he had done. He said his parents had been religious, and that he was raised in the church. The gang was concerned; and he assured them that horse stealing was a poor business, and poor pay, and that it compelled him to sleep in the woods and bushes, and out-doors, in cold and stormy nights, and to have his victuals carried to him by others. He was also afraid to meet his fellow-man, and even his friends, in the public road. It was a bad and a hard life, and he repented ever having engaged in it; and he regretted not having taken the timely advice of his friends, who counselled him to do better. He advised them to take warning by his fate, and live good men. His life had been misspent, and not worth keeping, and he was ready to die.

The regulators were then about to drive, or rather call, the horses with the wagon from under the tree, when Soper's voluntarily jumped from the wagon, and soon became a corpse. Soper struggled for life, but the horses were called away with the wagon, leaving Soper hanging on the limb, when he too, soon gave up the ghost. They perished these two misguided boys. It is a shocking thing to reflect upon. There were suspended the lifeless bodies of the two boys, and around them the indignant regulators who had executed them. We leave them to their own reflections. We will let the matter rest with their own consciences. It is true, the victims were guilty—guilty of many grievous offences, and richly deserved what they answered for them. But now that is over, let us hope that peace and industry will return to our people. Many of them have been compelled for months to organize and watch like horses, to keep them from being stolen, but now that they have executed the gang, and broken up the business, let us hope they will disperse their gatherings, turn to pursuits of civilization, and that the execution of these two boys will end the tragedy.

Fatal Riot in St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Monday.]

On Sunday morning, between the hours of half-past two and six o'clock, our city was again the theater of riot, bloodshed and homicide, by some of our fire companies. One man was killed outright, and several others were severely wounded, and three at least of the number are not expected to survive.

The affair had its origin at a fire which took place on Fifth, near Spruce street, at about half past 2 o'clock. On the corner of this street is a fire plug, which the Liberty Company, being the first on the ground, had made an attachment to, and were working their engine, when the Franklin Company came on the ground with their apparatus. Learning that there was a plug on the corner above, they were in the act of passing the Liberty Company's engine to get to it to make an attachment, when the persons who were working the latter assailed them with rocks and bricks.

A general fight now ensued, in which a multitude of rocks were thrown, and several pistol shots fired. Two of these took effect in the bodies of some of the parties engaged; but who they were we could not learn. One is said to be wounded dangerously, and the other severely. The fight ended by one of the companies being driven from the ground, and taking refuge in flight.

Quiet then prevailed until half past four o'clock, when another fire occurred on an alley east of Second street, between Mound and Rutgers streets. The Franklin Company, being between the Liberty and Franklin companies was renewed, and lasted until about six o'clock, when it ceased. Immediately on the fight being renewed, several fire bells rang, and shortly responded to by persons of the opposite party, showing that they had come prepared for the fray, and were willing to go any length. During the affray, all persons indiscriminately were shot from pistols, shot guns and rifles, and thousands of brick bats and stones were thrown on both sides. The citizens for squares around were awakened by the noise, and the crowd of spectators who assembled must have numbered more than a thousand persons.

One of the shots fired struck a man named Owen Foy, and killed him almost instantly. Several other persons were more or less severely wounded, both by shots and missiles, but we could not ascertain any of their names. About one o'clock the slaughter appeared upon the scene of action, and the belligerents, having satisfied their appetite for disorder for the present, were dispersed, and order was restored. During the whole affair not a single policeman appeared on the ground to interfere with the rioters.

Dreadful Catastrophe.

[From the Auburn American.]

A disaster, fearfully destructive of life, occurred about ten o'clock on Wednesday, between Montezuma and May's Point, a few miles from this city.

It seems that a train of cars was employed between May's Point and the Marshes of Montezuma, to convey gravel from a pit at May's Point to the marshes, where the work on the improved canal is in progress. The train had passed down to the marsh, discharged its load and was backing up, when the locomotive blew up with a report that was heard full three miles. The locomotive was a small one, manufactured within a recent period; but deemed useful by those competent to judge of its capacity and and character. Indeed the contractors had been urged not use it. The boiler was buried by the explosion from 6 to 12 rods, and most of the engine was shivered into fragments, and made a complete wreck.

The consequences were appalling. On the engine at the time of the explosion was Mr. Ostrander, contractor in charge of the work, and well known in this city. He was blown 70 to 80 feet over the track, down a bank, and into a swamp. He was drowned instantly, and lived but few minutes. He resided at May's Point. He leaves a family, and was buried yesterday with Masonic honors.

Some of the engineer was Clements. His was thrown about nine rods by the shock, and was killed instantly. He was fearfully mangled. His remains were conveyed to his late residence in Scipio. We learn that he left a family. His Christian name we could not learn, though he was known in this city.

Ambrose Christian, the fireman—who well known here—was buried from the air full nine rods, and killed instantly. His body was awfully mutilated. The contents of his skull were entirely blown out, and one could look down from the top of his head to his under jaw. He resides at Port Byron, and leaves a wife and two children.

Catastrophe Averted.

On Wednesday of last week, a farmer living on the line of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road, above Greensburg, saw a tree fall across the track, and knew that within fifteen minutes the express train would sweep over it from behind a curve that shut the obstruction from sight, until too late to hold up. What should he do? His voice wouldn't reach—he could make no sound heard above the roar and clang of machinery. He knew that red was always the sign of danger, and ran to the house for a red cloth, but there wasn't a scarlet rag to be found until his wife tore off her red flannel petticoat, with which her husband got beyond the curve in time to warn before the startled engineer, and save—God knows how many lives! We think we know Mr. Lord, President of the road, well enough to presume that that family will be invited to and from any church or Sunday School on the line of the L. & C. at something less than full fare.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Michigan Central Railroad.

This popular thoroughfare makes a good showing of earnings for the year. From the Report lately published in the Detroit *Tribune* we take the following figures and facts:—

	Year ending May 31	
	1856.	1857.
Earnings from Passengers	$1,207 09	$1,151,019 07
Earnings from Freight	1,727 09 71	1,445,082 67
Earnings from Mails, Express, &c.	91,000 00	91,000 00
Gross Earnings	$3,025,091 81	$2,687,101 74
Cost of operating the road, &c.	$1,471,207 97	$1,271,696 10
Net Earnings	$1,553,883 84	$1,415,405 64

The construction account has been increased this year, by the erection of turntable, freight and engine houses, at Chicago, Detroit, and other places, the construction of new cars, engines, bridges, &c. The report says:—

The business of the first half of the year has been very prosperous. That of the latter half, aside from the late opening of navigation, has been reduced by the general causes of depression which have operated to all the great east and west lines in the country.

THE NORTH-WEST.

Illinois.

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.—The Rock Island *Advertiser* gives a table, showing that 556 boats and 414 rafts have passed the bridge this season thus far. Of these, but seven boats and twenty-one rafts have received damage from coming in contact with the piers.

THE *Plymouth Locomotive* is the title of a new weekly paper just started at Plymouth, Hancock Co. THOS. GARGO, editor and publisher. The *Locomotive* is neutral in politics.

PEACHES will be abundant in Southern Illinois. A man, near Jonesboro, has a young orchard of 7,000 trees, which will yield a bushel each.

THE WARSAW *Journal* says: "Our City Council has issued the balance of the $50,000 bonds, to the M. & W. V. R. R., and put them in the hands of the Commissioner, to meet the payment on the iron, which is expected soon. We understand that the iron and rolling stock will be on the road, between this city and Carthage, in S ptember next."

ILLINOIS RIVER R. R.—The Cass County *Times* says that the engineers are now engaged in locating the line of the Illinois River Railroad, between Chandlerville and Virginia, and that a route has been found which will reduce the cost of grading on that division of the road considerably below their original estimates.

JACKSONVILLE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS R.R.—The work on this road is being rapidly pushed forward. President Shepherd informs the Alton *Courier* that there are some three hundred men at work on the different sections.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER at La Salle is falling at the rate of about two inches per day. It is presumed the late rains will have the effect of bringing it to a stand.

HARVESTING has commenced in this county in real good earnest. Before this issue reaches our patrons, almost the entire crop of wheat will be harvested and ready for the thresher, and in less than ten days we shall have new wheat in the surrounding markets.—*M. Vernon Torchlight.*

THE CROPS.—We have been looking around some during the week, and never did appearances, to our mind, indicate a better prospect for farmers. Corn is not so forward as we have seen it at this season of the year, yet there is a good stand generally, and it has a healthy appearance and grows rapidly. Wheat is excellent, and oats bids fair, while the potato crop looks as if we should have an abundant yield.—*Carlyle Calumet.*

MURDERER ARRESTED.—Dr. W. H. Lawsill, of Aberdeen, Ohio, came down yesterday, on the noon train, having in charge a young man named Jamison, who is charged with the murder of a young brother of Dr. L., last November, in Browne County, Ohio. The Doctor informed us that he succeeded in arresting the murderer in the town of Carlinville, yesterday morning, with the assistance of officer Hall, after having traveled over nearly the entire State in search of him.—*Alton Courier.*

WONDERFUL RESCUE.—As the little son of Prof. W. R. Davis of McKendree College, was playing in the door yard a few days since, he fell down the cellar door, climbed over the curb, and pitched headlong to the bottom—forty feet! His father saw him fall in, and flew to save him. He sprang into the curb, and grasping the rope, the latter improved the time in drawing down with lightning velocity. He was in time—he rescued his child, who, strange to say, was but little injured. There was but about four feet of water, and the little fellow had just waddled in the soft mud at the bottom. They were both drawn up by some men who were there, and had also witnessed the accident, and ran with full speed to do what they could.—*Belleville Advocate.*

NEW ENTERPRISES AT LA SALLE.—A company is being formed in this city for the purpose of building suitable works for the manufacture of all kinds of Illinois Ware. It is to be a joint company, the stock being divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Stock to the amount of about $5,000 has already been taken by different individuals, and only $8,000 is required to make a commencement, we hope the work will not be kept back for the want of a few thousand dollars. Several well known capitalists from the East have been here examining our coal mines, with a view of investing largely in them, and making their future homes. They were favorably impressed with the advantages.—*La Salle Journal.*

FATAL ACCIDENT IN OGLE CO.—Four citizens of Ogle County, in this State, started to go to Dixon to attend a circus on the 24th ult., in a covered double wagon, and when returning in the evening, their vehicle struck a tree on the prairie, which they knew was there and threw them out, and when found all were senseless. F. M. Trisbon broke a blood vessel, from the effects of which he died during the night. Henry Rosebrook, another of the party, lies in a critical condition from the injuries received. The other two were not so seriously hurt. Mr. Trisbon was a native of Barnard, Vt., and had been married only three months.—*Prospect Journal.*

PORK PACKING ESTABLISHMENT.—It affords us much gratification to inform our patrons that S. B. Purcell, Esq., of Cincinnati, has just completed a bargain with the R. R. Co. & M. Co., for a lease for a large Store House, and Packing establishment; and he is now making arrangements throughout the contiguous country, for a supply of 15 to 25,000 head of hogs for operation this season. He will be prepared to furnish a large amount of freight to our packers the coming fall.—*Mound City Emporium.*

Wisconsin.

The *Jeffersonian* says that both the Chicago St. Paul and Fond du Lac, and the Wisconsin Central Railroads will be completed to Jefferson and in running order this season.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The *Janesville Gazette* says the new line between that city and Chicago was opened for business on Saturday last. It has been very substantially built, and works like a charm.

MILWAUKEE & BELOIT R. R.—JAMES M. DOWNEY, Esq., has taken the job of doing the masonry work on six miles of the Milwaukee & Beloit Railroad, from sections 7 to 12 inclusive

MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R.—The Berlin *Courant* of the 8th inst., informs us that the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company were to commence laying track at Ripon on that day, and that the road will be completed and the cars running to Berlin, on the Fox River by the first of next month.

MANITOWOC AND MISSISSIPPI R. R.—The annual election of officers and directors of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, took place on Monday, the 6th inst. The Secretary furnishes us the names of the officers and directors for the ensuing year as follows: President, Geo. Reed; Vice Pres't, Jacob Leups; Secretary, Rich. Klinghols; Treasurer, N. Wolmer; Stock Agent, Jacob Leups; Directors, Geo. Reed, N. Wollmer, Henry Hewett, Curtis Reed, B. J. Sweet, Jacob Leups, Rich. Klinghols, Augustus Bensch, Chas. H. Walker.

THE work past has been rainy; the river is rising again; it is at a fine stage for running out lumber; quantities of rafts are going down daily. The mills have been, and are still very active in sawing.—*Stevens Pt. Pioneer.*

GRASSHOPPERS.—The region of country between the Kickapoo and Wisconsin rivers in Crawford county is infested with grasshoppers, and the crops in some localities are said to be being seriously injured by them. Our informant says they are devouring grass to the very roots.—*Grant Co. Herald.*

CAUTION.—Two boys about ten or eleven years of age, were playing near the entrance to the harbor, about 81 o'clock last evening in a small skiff, when a sudden squall of wind from the west, drove them off into the lake. They were seen by Mr. A. P. Dutton, who immediately notified the crew of the vessel Grape Shot, lying in the harbor, who manned a yawl and overtook them about a mile from shore, and brought them safely into the harbor.—*Racine Journal.*

Iowa.

FEATHER FROM THE REGULATORS.—The Regulators are moving everywhere. We learn that the organization of the gang in Cedar have just to an uprising of the people in Lenox. A Committee of several hundreds assembled above Rome, in Jones County, and arrested two men, who confessed to many things, but promised to reform, and were pardoned, or rather released from a *suspension*. The mob then went to Rome, to wait upon a merchant and a landlord, to effect a reform in their future actions. We have not learned the particulars. It would appear that the Regulators are determined to carry their doings into every County in the State, until the whole gang are routed.—*Tipton Ad.*

COAL BY RAILROAD.—The first car-load of coal from Farmington was brought in by railroad yesterday; 20,000 bushels more coming immediately; this is the beginning of an immense business, and before we may expect to get coal at reasonable rates, at all times.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

THE CROPS IN WESTERN IOWA.—From nearly all parts of this and adjoining counties, the crops are reported as looking well. Corn is somewhat backward, but oats and wheat were never more promising. A large and bountiful harvest will be the result, if no serious difficulty occurs. Taking late considerations, we feel that a much larger crop of all kinds of produce is put in this year than there was last, we look for a better state of things next winter than has characterized the past.—*Council Bluffs Bugle.*

PRICES AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Flour is worth $11 per barrel, at Council Bluffs; Wheat $1.50; Corn $1.50; Oats 31; Butter 20c.

SUSPENSION.—The Belleville *Tribune* has passed into the hands of the proprietors of the *Union*, of that city. The *Tribune* was a Pro-Slavery sheet conducted on principles of extreme horror. It has now sunk entirely in the slough of amalgamation, despairing of ability to reorgain their readers in its friends, the *Tribune* is picked up and will be run over its types to a Republican journal.

New Advertisements.

DRIED APPLES—1200 BUSHELS PRIME dried Apples, just received and for sale at 130 South Water st. WM. LITTLE & CO.

FOREIGN FRUITS A FULL STOCK of Foreign Dried Fruits, now being received as the season opens, at 130 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.

CHEESE—WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING Cheese from the factories, and offer for sale at actual wages. WM. LITTLE & CO. 130 South Water st.

SUNDRIES—CAN FRUITS OF ALL KINDS Confectionary of various qualities, Rock Candy, Gum Drops, Cream Candy, Fancy Candies, Fancy Crackers, Fancy and Castile Soaps, &c., at 130 S. Water st. WM. LITTLE & CO.

Four Thousand

PALM LEAF FANS,

For Sale Cheap.

T. B. CARTER & CO.,

NO. 136 LAKE STREET.

Terms—Cash.

Marietta & Cincinnati R. R.

AMERICAN CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE through to Marietta, Parkersburg, Baltimore, Washington City and Richmond. Also, through to Lexington, Kentucky, Cincinnati to Baltimore and Washington City by 52 miles, and 36 miles shorter to Philadelphia, and New York.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS FROM CINCINNATI TO BALTIMORE.

☞ Fare as low as by any other Route.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 22d, 1857, trains will run as follows:

BALTIMORE AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS will leave Cincinnati at 4 P. M., (supper at all stations), arrive at Grafton at 7.30 P. M., Baltimore at 5.25 P. M., and Philadelphia at 8.30 P. M. next morning.

BALTIMORE AND CINCINNATI NIGHT EXPRESS will leave Cincinnati at 7.30 P. M., (one hour for breakfast at Grafton), arrive at Baltimore at 8.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 12.30 P. M., next morning.

ZALESKI, CHILLICOTHE AND HILLSBORO will leave Cincinnati at 8.30 P. M., (supper at all stations), arrive at Hillsboro at 6.30 P. M., Chillicothe at 10.30 P. M., and Zaleski at 10.30 P. M.

BALTIMORE AND CINCINNATI NIGHT EXPRESS will leave Cincinnati at 7.30 P. M., (one hour for breakfast at Grafton), arrive at Baltimore at 8.30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 12.30 P. M., next morning.

Through tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices throughout the country.

☞ Call for tickets via Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad.

JOHN W. FOGGITT, General Ticket Agent.
E. GERHARD, Western Agent.
ABBY M. KINNEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Howard Fire & Marine Insurance

COMPANY,

ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1856, MADE pursuant to Section 32 of Chapter 66, Laws of 1853, and Section 32, Chapter 67, Laws of 1854.

CAPITAL.

Amount of capital of the Company, exclusive of surplus.....$600,000
Amount of surplus.....
Total amount of capital and surplus.....$600,000

ASSETS.

Amount of real estate owned by the Company.....$
Amount of cash in banks or offices in other States.....13,105 25
Amount of cash in banks or offices in this State.....91,581 50
Bills Receivable.....
Stocks and bonds owned by the Company, at the cash market value of such stocks and bonds at the principal office of the Company, and the specific amount and market value of each class of stocks and bonds owned by the Company, and the specific amount and market value of each class of stocks and bonds owned by the Company, and the specific amount and market value of each class of stocks and bonds owned by

The Book Trade.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S NEW AND CELEBRATED Romance—THE WAR TRAIL, or the Hunt for the Wild Horse. Illustrated by Darley—Now ready, handsomely bound and illustrated. Price $1.25.

THE FLOWER OF THE FOREST; or, The Discarded Daughter. By Caroline Hubbard. Price 25c.

FEMALE DEPRAVITY; or, The House of Death. By Percival Bradbury. Price 25c.

THE RIVAL LOVERS; or, The Midnight Murder. By Percival Bradbury. Price 25c.

THE DUEL AND THE DUCHESS; or, A Midnight Row in Paris. This is another of that popular Claude Duval Series. Price 25 cents.

THE FAIR QUAKERESS; or, The Perjured Lawyer. By Colonel Bradbury. Price 25 cents.

For sale at BURKE'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 1714 67 Clark st., cor. Harrison House.

Osband & Carhart,

TREMONT HOUSE,

ARE RECEIVING, DAILY,—

The Boston Post,
Boston Traveller,
Boston Journal,
New York Herald,
St. Louis Republican,
St. Louis Democrat,
Louisville Journal,
New Orleans Picayune,
Buffalo Express,
Buffalo Courier,
Cincinnati Gazette,
Cincinnati Commercial,
Cincinnati Enquirer,

21-7w-s12 NEW YORK DAILIES.

New Books.

JUST RECEIVED.

WHITTIER'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS. In one vol. gilt; 7 cts. Price $1.50. Who can buy yourself, recently engraved by Schoolcraft; from a new portrait.

LIFE IN THE HOLY LAND. By William C. Prime, Author of the "Old House by the Street," "Tent Life in Egypt," Illustrations. Illust. cloth; pp. $1.25.

LIFE IN EGYPT AND NUBIA. By Joseph C. Hart, Author of the "Old House by the Street," "Tent Life in Egypt," Illustrations. Illust. cloth; pp. $1.25.

NOTHING NEW TALES. Embracing Lord Brudenell, Alice Wentworth, Lucy Sandford, Mrs. Hardcastle, Alice Fane, Mother Hubbard, Mrs. Jarley, Lord Lovel, Lady Lovel, Mrs. Lovel, Mrs. Hardcastle in Common Street, A Family in Love, A Lover and Husband in the Country House. By the Author of "Jane Hughes, Gentleman." 46. 8vo, paper, $1.

THE FORTUNES OF GLENCORE. A Novel by Chas. Lever, author of "Charles O'Malley," "The Dodd Family Abroad," "Sir Jasper Carew," etc. 8vo, paper, $1.50.

ILLUSTRATED HOUSEHOLD WAVERLEY.—Rob Roy," and "Old Mortality." With one steel engraving. Illust. Household Waverley. Cloth $1.50; paper, $1.

S. B. COOKE & CO.,
New Marble Building,
120 Washington st., cor. Bromfield.

Having sold our Wharf, Boat and rolling stock, we are prepared to take in the whole business of Forwarding, Commission and Storage.

FOWLER & DAVIS,
Agents Merchants' Union Express.

METROPOLITAN BANK,
S LASALLE STREET, CORNER RANDOLPH.
BANKING.—DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
Interest accumulations extended or Compounded.

EXCHANGE—On all the principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

COLLECTIONS. Prompt and special attention given to Payments and Collections in all parts of the World.

SAVINGS.—Deposits received of One Dollar and upwards, payable on demand, and if left thirty days, interest allowed.

CURRENT MONEY—Received or Paid in exchange at market rates.

COMMISSION.—We buy and sell Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion, Exchange, Land Warrants, and Stocks, on Commission, by and with the Stock Boards in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or on our own judgment, as desired.

D. H. PARMELEE, Cashier.

FOURTH BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN EXCHANGE, No. 60 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Deposits received, Exchange on the East and Europe bought and sold, Collections made and promptly remitted for. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

OFFICER & BROTHER, BANKERS,
124 LA SALLE STREET (SAME BANK AS BEFORE).
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND LIBERAL ACCOMMODATIONS EXTENDED TO CUSTOMERS.
Exchange on the principal Cities bought and sold.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest.
GOLD AND WARRANTS constantly for sale at Board of Trade. Any Twenty Thousand Dollar Warrant for sale.
REFERENCES:
Metropolitan Bank, New York; Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bridgeport, New York; North Side Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Dudley, Drake & Co., Cincinnati, O.

TAYLOR & KRENCH,
BANKERS,
154 Lake Street.
(MARINE BANK BUILDING.)
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND LIBERAL ACCOMMODATIONS EXTENDED TO CUSTOMERS.
COLLECTIONS MADE AND PROMPTLY REMITTED FOR.
At Current Rates of Exchange.

WHEELER BUNKER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 58 and 60 Clark street, Chicago.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST ALLOWED.
Time Loans on Private Bonds and Mortgages.
Gold bought and sold.
Current Exchange promptly bought and sold.
Particular attention given to Loaning Money for Non-Residents.
December 11th, 1856. 1y

Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Coles Dyhrenfurth & Co.,
Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND LIBERAL ACCOMMODATIONS EXTENDED TO DEPOSITORS.
Exchange on the principal Cities of the United States and Canada bought and sold.
Collections made and remitted promptly.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Gold and Silver Coin, Bullion, Mortgages and Real Estate bought and sold.
16-6m-p120 FARNESTOCK & DAVIS.

Hoffman & Geipcke, Bankers,
CHICAGO.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST ALLOWED.

E. K. WILLARD & SON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN EXCHANGE, No. 60 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Deposits received and Interest allowed. Exchange on the East and Europe bought and sold. Collections made and promptly remitted for.

STIOSS & WALEY BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 60 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
H. O. STIOSS, C. V. WALEY.

Bigelow & Lawton,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Money Advanced on Consignments of Produce.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF GRAIN.

Special Notices.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. The attention of Hotel Keepers, Proprietors of Eating Houses, Caterers for Clubs, Messrooms, and Private Families generally, is cautioned to avoid spurious imitations of the Worcestershire Sauce. This condiment by its universal adoption has attained the highest rank as epicurean, palatable, and wholesome Sauce, applicable to soup, fish, hot and cold meats, game, &c., &c., &c., is extensively used in all quarters of the globe.

The numerous "imitations" on both sides of the Atlantic speak loudly of its merits; and the fact that it received the only Medal awarded to foreign Sauce at the New York Exhibition attests the estimation in which it is held by those selected with special reference to their ability to judge of the quality of similar articles of table use. And being the most popular Sauce in the market unprincipled parties are offering for sale spurious Sauce by slightly varying the spelling of "LEA & PERRINS," only proprietors of the genuine Sauce.

A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipment from England.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
402 Broadway, New York.
Sole Agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins.
29-1y

SILVER HYDROMETERS — NOTICE.—The Subscriber hereby informs the Western Distillers, Brewers and Sugar Refiners, that he has ceased to supply G. Taylor's Iron with Hydrometers and Saccharometers; and that all instruments of his make purchased of J. H. Reed & Co., 164 and 166 Lake street, Chicago, will be repaired and adjusted by him promptly, although bearing the name of the said G. T. (up to No. 320), if sent direct to him, or to J. H. Reed & Co., who are constantly supplied with his Hydrometers and Saccharometers.
myl7-lm-s32 No. 40 Hudson street, New York.
Near the Railroad Depot.

☞ There is no remedy creating such a stir among invalids as Dr. Ramsey's Improvement on Lyon Kennedy. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know of a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and in nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly relieving the circle of its friends, giving health on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, or general debility. [See advertisement.] 1y11-p4

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, from whatever cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, blotches on the face, disagreeable appearance of the breath, loss of appetite, whites, which always arise from obstructions or sickness. They can be successfully used on all pregnancies. There pills should never be taken in pregnancy, as they would produce miscarriage. Warning—All genuine regulates, and true from anything injurious to his health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by C. V. Clemence & Co., No. 81 Barclay street, New York; Fenton, Parker & Co., 94 Lake street, and Fenton, & Robinson, 75 South Water street, Chicago. 1y12-26,1y

SPEED OF WHALES.—A boat attached to a sperm whale, in the Pacific, was drawn 37 miles inside of an hour, and the probability is, that a whale will go at the rate of 20 miles an hour. The most pleasant speed we know of, is that of Wm. B. Ogden's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Horehound, which cures Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Consumption, Spitting Blood, etc., in a few hours. Sold at Pollie, 154 Washington street, Boston, by General Agents.

For sale by
GALE BROTHERS,
84 Randolph street,
BERCK & PAINE,
67 Sandwich street.
The trade supplied by F. & H. M. HOOKER,
jel8-d&w-s&w 56 and 58 Wash. Randolph st.

BALM OF ZANTHORIZ.—A Cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Summer complaints.
J. H. REED & CO.,
164 and 166 Lake street,
Sole Agents for Chicago.

TO CONSUMPTIVES, ASTHMATICS, DYSPEPTICS AND OTHER INVALIDS.—Consumption and Lung Disease may be successfully treated by the use of Old Rose Wine, prepared by Dr. Jas. Rose, 1 Old Rose street, Chicago, Ill., for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; also, for Dyspepsia, Female Diseases, and all other Offensive Diseases arising from Impure Blood.

A personal examination always preferred, but where this is impracticable, the answers to our published list of questions will enable us to treat with success. Price $5 per bottle, or $6 to accompany cases to Europe.

"Hints to Invalids," a pamphlet of 48 pages, sent gratuitously to any requesting it.

The Invalids' Guide and Consumptive's Manual," (free by binding), sent on receipt of two letter stamps.

Consultation, personally only, $1.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Communications should be addressed either to

C. M. FITCH, M. D.,
or J. A. PERKINS, M. D.,
104 Monroe st., Chicago.
jan17-d&w-s13

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH and beautiful complexion, can be acquired by using the "Bath of a Thousand Flowers." The lady or gentleman who would avoid the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Bath of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, would use any other preparation, deserves to have bad teeth as a misfortune! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the reputation is so delicate that their friends would never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed PETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

SILVER HYDROMETERS—NOTICE.—The subscriber informs the Western Distillers, Brewers and Sugar Refiners, that he is now able to supply them with Hydrometers and Saccharometers of a better quality than those here before furnished from his manufactory in Glasgow only.
JAMES ADAMS,
Adams, the manufacturer of these instruments.

MESSRS. LARRABEE & NORTH, No. 174 Lake street, Chicago, will be constantly supplied with my Instruments, which I will warrant to be superior in every respect to any other instruments of the kind manufactured by any person whatever.

N. B.—Thermometers for Distillers, a superior article, heavy plates and warranted very correct. Also Glass Hydrometers for sunken stems, $2 per dozen; Proof Glasses, Salts, Mitt, Vinegar, Acids, Fine Scrops, Beaume, Cartiers, Barometers for Tanners, and all other instruments in the above line may be had at all times of Messrs. Larrabee & North, as above.

Repairing done with accuracy and dispatch.
jan6-lm-s29

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, Clark street, opposite Geo. Smith's Bank, Chicago.
1st Superior street ..... Cleveland, Ohio.
31 Main st. ..... Buffalo, N. Y.

Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. J. H. Kinzie, P. Notley,
Hon. W. Butler, Hon. J. Wentworth, Pres't P. Notley,
Hon. E. Sullivan, Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. D. Brainard,
Hon. Wm. Jones, Detroit, Mich. Hon. Thos. Dyer,
Gen. W. Duncan, Jr., Hon. Wm. Bross,
Hon. W. Duncan, Jr., Hon. Wm. Bross,
Hon. Wm. Jones, Detroit, Mich. Hon. Thos. Dyer,
Gen. W. Duncan, Jr., Hon. Wm. Bross,

The design of the Institution is to afford a practical basis for acquiring in an expeditious manner a thorough knowledge of Commercial Science and the Art of Accounts, as employed in the Counting Room and Steamboat Office generally.

A scholarship issued from the Chicago College will be good in Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany at the same.

Specimens of Penmanship sent for 25 cents. Circulars furnished for full mercantile course; no unfinished. Address as above. Reference to Merchants, Publishers, Bankers, etc.

NEW CATALOGUES.—For former ..... circulars send for new Catalogue and Circular, containing explanations, which contains much valuable information, etc., and will be forwarded free of charge. Address as above.
BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago.

Printing and Binding.

CHARLES SCOTT,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Book Binder and Ruler,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c.
Corner Clark and South Water Streets, Sherman's Block,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

EVERY KIND OF BLANK BOOKS MANUFACTURED and Printed to order. Particular attention bestowed to the execution of all Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.

TO STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.—Record Books of any and all descriptions, Ruled, Printed and Bound in the neatest and most substantial style, by CHARLES SCOTT,
Cor. Clark and South Water Sts.

TO RAILROAD MEN.—BLANK BOOKS of every description, and Printed to order, by CHARLES SCOTT,
Cor. Clark and South Water Sts.

TO BANKER'S AND INSURANCE CO'S.—Blank Books Printed, Ruled and Bound to the order, by CHARLES SCOTT,
Cor. Clark and South Water Sts.

LAWYERS' DOCKETS.—FOR SALE BY
A. H. BURLEY & CO., 127 Lake st.

JUSTICE'S DOCKETS.—FOR SALE BY
A. H. BURLEY & CO., 127 Lake st.

SHIPPING RECEIPT BOOKS.—FOR SALE by
A. H. BURLEY & CO., 127 Lake st.

MONEY RECEIPT BOOKS.—FOR SALE by
A. H. BURLEY & CO., 127 Lake st.

MITCHELL'S L. PENS.—FOR SALE BY
A. H. BURLEY & CO., 127 Lake st.

BURLEY'S FOUNTAIN PENS.—FOR SALE by
A. H. BURLEY & CO., 127 Lake st.

POTOSE, BOTTLE CASE, OR IN CAN.
A. H. BURLEY & CO.,
127 Lake st.

Special Notices.

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—Buy your Through Tickets via New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and New England Cities, at the Office of the

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 67 Clark street, cor. Harrison House.

Where you can obtain Tickets over the Erie Railway, the only two miles distance saved.

Through to New York City without change of cars.

Only road in North to New York City having wide and spacious Depot.

Line extends to Dunkirk, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, connecting at Dunkirk with Lake Shore Railroad, and at Buffalo with all trains from Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, on the Lake Shore Railroad.

Through Tickets via Buffalo & New York City Railroad, giving direct connections with all Steamers on Lake Erie, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit; also, with the Buffalo & New Haven Railway, for Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, the Canadas, Albany & Troy.

Through Tickets via Buffalo & New York City Railroad, making direct connections with all Steamers on Lake Erie, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit; also, with the Buffalo & New Haven Railway, for Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, the Canadas, Albany & Troy.

Passengers can stop at any point between Buffalo and Dunkirk.

Passengers are supplied in New York City any length of time, and reserve their journey at pleasure without extra charge.

Through Tickets for sale in all the principal Western and Southern cities.

Baggage checked through to destination, and no charge for storage or Lay on any other Route.

H. F. SHAW, Gen'l Ag't, HORACE RANDELL, Pres't.
New York, Oct., 1856.

DOCTOR THOMSON'S Grand Anatomical, Physiological and Microscopic Museum, adjoins the Revere House, and is open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The models are from Mons. Tabaret's Grand Anatomical Museum, in Paris, and have been obtained at great expense. Admission only 25 cents. Ladies' Hours, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. In the evening, gentlemen as usual. Admission, 25 cents. Dr. Thomson's patients admitted free. Boys and children never admitted.
jan13-1y

DR. TILTON has left the Massasoit House, and returned to New York. His medicines, however, remain in the celebrated Cascade Infirmary, under the direction of Dr. James for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, etc., and can be obtained from Dr. Peters, 127 Randolph street, Chicago, to whom all orders must be addressed. All letters addressed to Dr. Peters, box 163, will receive prompt attention.
nov13-lm-s104

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, is one of the best institutions in the country. Gentlemen can best place the young men to spend their winter evenings. Students can enter at any time, day or evening. Circulars sent free. For advertisement in another column, see Rooms, 63 Clark street, opposite George's Bank.
dec

1,000—TESTIMONIALS AND CONVENIENT.—HEADLEY'S Infallible Cure-Coated Pills, for the positive cure of Dyspepsia, where that insidious fiend has not fastened its fangs too deeply. The proprietor of these Pills will forfeit the One Thousand Dollars if they fail to make a cure, and hopes the reader will not consider this a humbug because he has seen numerous advertisements for which the usual remedies (which are often useless) are nauseous, and certain to accomplish the very end they are intended to prevent. The medicine is entirely free from mineral—cannot be detected as a specific for secret ills, as they look like any ordinary Pill, and may be taken by the most fastidious, and safely in any climate. They are unadvised without the slightest inconvenience, and may be taken by persons of feeble health without the least fear of producing debility.

Another remedy of the nature possessed such advantages, it would be sought after as speedily as the Cure for Consumption.

Sold by DR. J. W. KENNOTT'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE Medicines, manufactured only by Dr. J. W. Kennott & Co., 120 Fulton street, N. Y., and their store, No. 14 Congress street, Detroit, Michigan.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW, a positive and safe Tonic, Antiseptic, Anodyne and Internal Astringent. Prepared by Dr. J. W. KENNOTT & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU, a positive and safe Diuretic, Anodyne and Internal Astringent. Prepared by Dr. J. W. KENNOTT & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

THE AMERICAN ANGLER'S GUIDE, or complete Fisherman's Manual for Fresh and Salt Water; containing the upland and lowland Angler, Fly Fishing, Trolling, Bait Fishing, Spearing, Seining, Fishing through the Ice, Fish Breeding, Fish Culture, Fish Ponds, Fish Hatching, Fish Diseases, Fish Cookery, Fish Poisons, Fish Remedies, Fish Enemies, Fish Friends, Fish Foes, Fish Food, Fish Instinct, Fish Habits, Fish Migrations, Fish Odors, Fish Tastes, Fish Structure, Fish Anatomy, Fish Physiology, Fish Natural History, Fish Artificial History, Fish Legislation, Fish Laws, Fish Protection, Fish Propagation, Fish Acclimation, Fish Distribution, Fish Introduction, Fish Transportation, Fish Preservation, Fish Restoration, Fish Multiplication, Fish Increase, Fish Decrease, Fish Diminution, Fish Extermination, Fish Annihilation, Fish Resurrection, Fish Immortality, Fish Metempsychosis, Fish Transmigration, Fish Transformation, Fish Metamorphosis, Fish Evolution, Fish Development, Fish Growth, Fish Maturity, Fish Old Age, Fish Death, Fish Burial

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

EASTMAN